Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

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Select Poetry.

One by One.

One by one the sands are flowing,
One by one the moments fall;
Some are coming, some are going,
Do not strive to grasp them all.

One by one thy duties wait thee;
Let thy whole strength go to each:
Let no future dreams elate thee;
Learn thou first what these can teach.

One by one (bright gifts from Heaven)
Joys are sent thee here below;
Take them readily when given—
Ready, too, to let them go.

One by one thy griefs shall meet thee,
Do not fear an armed band;
One will fade as others greet thee—
Shadows passing through the land.

Do not look at Life's long sorrow;
See how small each moment's pain.
God will help thee for to-morrow;
Every day begin again.

Every hour that fleets so slowly
Has its task to do or bear;
Luminous the crown and holy,
If thou set each gem with care.

Do not linger with regretting,
Or for passing hours despond;
Nor, the daily toil forgetting,
Look too eagerly beyond.

Hours are golden links—God's token,
Reaching Heaven; but one by one
Take them, lest the chain be broken
Ere the pilgrimage be done.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, July 13, 1855.

From the Hartford Times.

HORRIBLE EXPOSITION

Of the Principles and Power of the KNOW NOTHING ORDER of Connecticut, founded on the actual Experience of Council No. 147, located in Lyme.

Unanimous action in Council.

Whereas the State council of know-nothings at its recent session in Norwich, in the grossest violation of its constitution and laws, by which it professes to be governed, and contrary to every decision founded upon evidence and justice, did revoke the charter of this council on the representation of the presidents of two other councils in this town—Nos. 105 and 108; that a majority of its members voted at the spring election in accordance with the dictates of their own consciences, without fear or favor of any man; Therefore,

Resolved, That we can regard the action of the State council, in thus revoking our charter without even notifying us of such intention, in no other light than that of a base and tyrannical usurpation of power, oppressive alike to us and every subordinate council in the State.

Resolved, That this action has fully opened our eyes to the manifest determination of the order to crush out both freedom of speech and action on the part of its members; to utterly disregard its assurances and obligations, professedly made in good faith, whenever it shall best suit its secret, dark, and unhallowed purposes; and henceforth to regard no other law than that of passionate impulse and arbitrary proscription, which has ever been the last resort of those powers only that have attempted to shield the most gigantic wrongs under the dangerous plea of necessity and absolute authority.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the time has arrived for the alarm to be sounded in the ears of the people of Connecticut, and to inform them of the existence of a secret order in their midst which is striking a blow in the dark against our institutions of civil and religious liberty, and which, if suffered to go on, will soon destroy all we prize most dear in religion, politics, and morals.

Resolved, That we feel that we should prove false to our obligations to God and our country if we were to keep silent at such a time as this, and that we hereby set forth to the people the following exposition of the order, and the objections which arise in our minds to the principles of its organization and action.

On our admission to this order we had given to us the solemn pledge and assurance that no obligations would be imposed upon us which would conflict with those we had already taken, and owed to God, our country, and our families. For the sole reason that we acted as we were bound to do under the constitution of the State, and that we honestly complied with our sacred obligations as electors, we were ejected from the order, anathematized as unworthy of respect, undeserving of any confidence or trust in any business transaction, and as deserving only the scorn and reproach of all good men. We were subjected to the most fearful denunciations because we would not surrender up to this most accursed of all despotisms our freedom of citizenship, and degrade ourselves down to the ignominious servitude of wearing a mastiff's collar.

In view of such things, what honest man would contend that any obligations which might be imposed by the order are in the least binding or entitled to a moment's respect? Who would not go rather one step further, and say that man is guilty of perjury in the highest degree who would act with the order against his own honest convictions?

We believe if the parent for such a cause disowns the offspring, the obligation to keep the secrets of *such a parent* is forever absolved, and the light of day should be permitted to penetrate into the dark recesses of this institution, so worthless, and at the same time so dangerous and destructive to the genius of American institutions. It is arrayed in warfare against the whole machinery of a republican government.

It has enticed the people from their homes in the still hours of darkness, and at its numerous places of meeting bound them to its foul and fearful purposes by administering the most horrid oaths, with one hand resting on the Bible, and the other raised toward Heaven, to yield themselves unreservedly to the control of this secret power, and even to deny to their families and the world that they hold connexion with the order. No person is permitted to hold an opinion which has not the sanction of the self-constituted mouth-pieces of the party. Within this temple of superstition Sir Oracle reigns supreme. The devotee who worships at its shrine is completely unmanned. He no longer feels nor acts his former self. In secret he steals away like a conspirator to the place where the most inveterate hatred is engendered against the descendants and countrymen of those brave men whose heroic valor assisted in achieving the liberties which we now enjoy. In the same manner, and often at the hour of midnight, he gropes his way back to his family again to repeat the hundred times-told lie of no connexion with this order. So much falsehood in the family circle, where the utmost confidence, truthfulness, and harmony should exist, has a direct tendency to produce suspicion and mistrust on the part of wives and mothers towards their husbands and sons; hence we find in every town where a council exists the female portion of the community are speaking out boldly their moral indignation against an order whose influence is so manifestly baneful upon all who are connected with it, whether nearly or remotely.

He who does not here behold the sure workings of demoralization and ruin must indeed be a poor moralist.

But all these are evils of small magnitude and consideration when compared with some other gigantic wrongs with which it labors to curse our land. The scattering of a few pieces of *red paper* of a peculiar shape obliges every "brother" to arm himself with bowie knife and revolver or other deadly weapons, and follow the beck of their leader even to the shedding of blood. The Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and other fearful and bloody know-nothing riots, are but the legitimate workings of the order, and but the beginning of such scenes as were enacted on the soil of France under red republican rule.

Those who control and manage the affairs of this corrupt concern are in it for the spoils of office! and no means, however desperate, are left untried to compass this end.

The order is engaged in a crusade against religion, it revives the old spirit of persecution for opinion's sake, and of course rallies around its standard thousands who are always found more willing to fight against Catholicism than to practice their own profession. Odious religious tests which have been successfully reasoned down and removed from the statute of our State are speedily dragged from their loathsome tomb and quickened into life. No Catholic is to be tolerated, no matter how sincerely he may revere his Maker; he is to hold no office in the gift of the people, have no part in the government nor interest in any of its concerns, while the atheist, deist, debauchee, infidel, Mormon, or buddhist, is recognised as a good and worthy brother.

They have fearful apprehensions that the Catholic church will soon overrun and possess the country, to the ruin alike of republicanism and religion—and all this, too, when that church is in the most rapid decline in the old country, and while it is only continuing in its fold a moiety of those who reach our shores strong in their attachment to its cause! These apprehensions, then, are entirely unfounded in fact and opposed to common sense. It is only a trick *of crafty political managers* to bring to their aid the religious element of their country, while it is generating dissensions, sectarian animosities, and the rankest intolerance.

History and experience alike teach that no people were ever persecuted for opinion's sake without coming out in the end vastly increased in numerical strength and public favor. It is a saying, both old and true in all ages, "the blood of the martyr is the seed of the church." No form of religion has been put down by persecution of its professors.

This order swears its members never to vote for a foreign born citizen to fill any office in the gift of the people. Thus, birth-place, rather than virtue and intelligence, is made a qualification for places of trust and responsibility! What an absurdity is here! The know-nothing principles and practice would elevate a Benedict Arnold to the presidency, and at the same time proscribe such men as Lafayette, Hamilton, Montgomery, Gates, Steuben, Dekalb, Moultrie, St. Clair, Morris, and a host of noble and gallant men who freely spent their treasure and shed their blood in our glorious struggle for liberty. And are the people of Connecticut prepared to adopt such principles as these—principles which are at war with the machinery of the American government? We have too much confidence in their intelligence and honor to believe they will long submit to this great wrong. We feel confident that there are at this time thousands in the order who are similarly situated to ourselves, and who already see that its influence is for evil, and only evil, upon every interest of our country. We know of many in other parts of the State who feel with us in this matter, and who are resolved to come out and wash their hands of this foul and disgraceful business.

The foregoing is a brief statement of facts; no argument is needed to add to its force or develop more clearly the character of an organization which, while it ostracizes all those born in a foreign land, draws into its coils thousands of honest and unsuspecting Americans, and then attempts to reduce them to a condition of servitude, strip them of their individuality, degrade them to the position of mere machines, and compel them at the bidding of their masters to disobey the dictates of their consciences, surrender their own thoughts into the keeping of others, and violate their oaths of allegiance to the State of which they are citizens.

Others may choose to submit to such atrocious despotism, but as for ourselves we denounce it as contrary to the genius of our institutions, at war with freedom of thought, and deserving the open denunciation of every true American.

Resolved, That the officers and members of this council affix their names to the above.

Resolved, That the papers in this State opposed to this organization are hereby requested to publish the foregoing.

B. P. BILL, President.

DANIEL S. SWAN, Marshal.

CHARLES A. TIFFANY, Instructor.

John Sterling,	John W. Bill,
Lodowick Bill,	Gideon Rogers,
Charles Stark,	H. B. Daniels,
Hewlet K. Anderson,	A. S. Lee,
Stephen Sterling,	Joel Clark,
David Quinly,	Joseph W. Rogers.
Henry C. Piersons,	Wm. W. J. Warren,
C. A. Howard,	P. B. Sampson,
Alfred Lester,	John G. Hughes,
Samuel Daniels,	E. M. Caulkins,
C. M. Beckwith,	C. O. Cone,
Charles E. Tiffany,	J. J. Champlin,
James A. Bill,	L. H. Maynard,
E. N. Lester,	Abner S. Ely,
Frederic Fosdick,	E. J. Warner,
C. D. Sluman,	E. S. Lay,
John A. Peck,	John Chapel,
Reuben Lord,	Ira Chapel,
B. B. Huntly,	H. L. Huntly,
L. Spencer,	R. N. Dennison,
S. B. Ely,	E. Strong,
Daniel Daniels,	Wm. B. Fosdick,
E. B. Warner,	David Warner,
Charles E. Smith,	F. F. Huntly,
H. B. L. Reynolds,	Elisha Miller,
Oliver Chapel,	Ira Z. Congdon,
S. B. Wood,	E. J. Beckwith,
D. A. Martin,	Chas. E. Peck,
F. C. Smith,	Elisha Smith Peck,
T. J. Warner,	David B. Date,
Geo. Daniels,	J. Congdon.
Noah Harding,	H. B. Sission,
E. E. Bump,	Clement Fosdick.
Geo. A. Tiffany,	

The Stampede in Tennessee.

The trick of know-nothingism is now thoroughly understood and properly appreciated by the democracy of Tennessee.—There are now few persons belonging to the lodges in that State who were originally members of the democratic party, and as for the old-line whigs, they repudiate the know-nothing organization with scorn and contempt. The reader will perceive from the subjoined letter that the "order" is in about as flourishing a condition in Tennessee as it is in the Old Dominion:

TO THE PUBLIC.

LEWISBURG, MARSHALL COUNTY,
Tennessee, June 24, 1855.

The undersigned, citizens of Lewisburg and its vicinity, take occasion to state to the public that we were induced, by invidious persuasion, to join the "konw-nothing organization." Among other devices, we were informed that there was nothing in the order that interfered with our principles, and that its object and tendency was to advance sound and conservative principles, and to put down demagogueism. A fair trial has satisfied us that no man who claims to be a freeman can be a know-nothing without a surrender of his rights and privileges; that it is at war with the spirit of republicanism, and virtually destroys the "power of the ballot-box."

We have, therefore, withdrawn from the association, and earnestly warn our friends against being caught in a snare so dangerous to civil and religious liberty. Many of us have been denounced for our withdrawal, but we care not for it. We intend to be *freemen*, and to do our duty as such.

James F. Yowell,	John M. Laws,
James J. Murray,	W. A. Jackson,
George Collins,	W. J. Blackmore,
J. E. Yowell,	S. G. Alston,
R. A. Fraley,	J. H. Hill,
Elisha Collins,	W. M. S. Jackson,
R. M. Harvill,	W. C. Squires,
James M. Payne,	Thos. N. Bowden,
W. R. Phillips,	John G. Coggin,
Sam. Armstrong,	S. D. Cunningham,
A. J. Call,	Thos. F. Brooks,
Buck Collins,	Willis Kerr,
Hardin Kerr,	N. Renfrow.

THE PROSPECT IN LOUISIANA.—The death-knell of know-nothingism in Louisiana has already been sounded, and all our private accounts agree in stating that there will be a speedy and general disbanding of the order throughout the State. A correspondent at New Orleans, under date of June 24, writes:

"The probability is strong that the know-nothings will disband in this State. Their doctrines on the question of Catholicism are bitterly denounced. The speech of Judge Rost, so long and favorably known as a leading whig, has had a wonderful effect. In this city below Canal street there will not be a corporal's guard of know-nothings in one month from to-day.—The democratic State ticket is powerful, and we intend to start our best men for city officers. Set us down all right."

From the Knickerbocker for June.

SLEEPING WITH A RATTLESNAKE.

"You have a number of times spoken to me," writes a friend from whom we have received the following, "to tell you about the incident of my sleeping with a rattlesnake. But until now, I have not found time to give it to you; and even now, I am not in the condition or humor for writing. But you have the facts. Take them in hand yourself, and dress them up; but don't publish them as they are; for they are not in a condition to see the light." We'll *see* about that; at any rate, "we take the responsibility:"—

"It was, I think, for I have not my memorandum book of the day before me, in the month of August, 1836, that I found myself wandering through the great inland seas that begirt our Western country—(if not Western now, it used to be some time or other, and that too, since the great rain storm in Noah's time) until I brought up at Fort Crawford, Green Bay.

"At this point, Captain E. B. Birdsall, of the Third United States Infantry, (poor fellow, he has "fought his last battle," and now slumbers with the dead of a thousand years ago,) procured Mackinaw boats, a sufficient number to accomodate the whole detachment, which consisted of about one hundred and fifty United States Dragoons, on their way to Fort Des Moines, on the Mississippi river—each boat accommodating some twelve or fifteen soldiers, with the necessary camp equipage, provisions, ect.

"Thus provided and fully provisioned for the journey, the oars were let fall, and we threaded our way way up the Fox river, a portion of the way quite a rapid stream, and with many formidable rapids, with grand and lesser chutes to pass over, until we arrived at Fort Winnebago, a post at that time considered beyond the reach of civilization. A portage of half a mile from the Fox to the Onisconsin river, and our boats were again launched, and we pursued our way down the last named river until we struck the Mississippi, some few miles below Prairie du Chien.

"I should, perhaps, have stated ere this, that it was our invariable custom to sleep beneath our tent on shore every night. Soon after striking the Mississippi, our tents were pitched one night, as usual. It was not long before the camp fires gave token that the evening meal was in preparation. In due time, the guards were set, silence reigned in the little army, and naught was to be heard save the regular tread of the night-watch, as he paced his silent round.

"I had no idea when I "turned in" that night, that I was to be unceremoniously turned out before morning. But I was mistaken. During the night, our camp was visited by a furious rain-storm. The water descended in torrents, and disturbed in his lurking place an enormous Rattlesnake, who, it would seem, took up his line of march with, I presume, no very correct idea of his destination, but with a commendable desire, I doubt not, to provide himself with shelter from the pittiless storm, that was raging about, and invading his dominions, the broad forest, of which he had probably been an undisturbed occupant for many years.

"I cannot for one moment imagine that his snakeship had any penchant for my quarters, but it so happened, that about one o'clock at night, or rather morning, he brought up at my tent, and acting upon the old proverb, only a saying—of "any port in a storm," he pitched in, without as much as saying, "By your leave, Sir," and the first intimation afforded me that I was to be honored with his distinguished presence, was the fact that he was insinuating his cold, wet and horrid carcass directly across my legs, just above my knee joints. Having obtruded himself thus far into good society, he seemed to be entirely satisfied with himself, with me, and, for ought I know, with the rest of mankind, and the comfortable quarters into which he had thrust himself unbidden; for I am very certain, had I been permitted to make choice of a companion for the night, my tendencies would not have been in that direction. But here he was: warm, quiet, and free from the storm, and seemed mightily inclined, so far as I could discover, to tarry for a while. But by this time I began fully to realize my own position. I had assumed, in the first place, as all the indications were that way, that it was a snake, and my imagination in the second place led me to suppose it was a rattlesnake. Of course I had no positive knowledge on the subject, for his entrance had been unannounced: but I thought I had a right to make that assumption, and to govern myself accordingly.

"But the thought of such a companion was horrible! A sleeping partner, too—a snake, so forbidding in every possible aspect, that, even at this time, although nearly nineteen years have rolled over the incident, it makes me shudder in ever limb to think of it! But that was not the question uppermost in my mind at that time. The question was: "How can I get rid of him?" And it was a nice question, too—one more easily conceived than executed. I knew the fix I was in; I was fully aware of my position; for my presence of mind had not for one moment deserted me.

"Although an intruder—although he had presumed to poach upon my manor without a license—still I was aware that this king of his species was to be treated with great respect and consideration, until I had got, at least, beyond the reach of his murderous fangs. I commenced, therefore, the process of sliding my legs out from under him—not, to be sure, at a pace of two-forty—but imitating more the speed of the snail, and almost holding my breath during the operation. I was fully aware that my only safety lay in this. Perhaps I might have got rid of him in a more summary way, but in doing it perhaps I might have placed him in a position unsuited to his dignity, and contrary to his ideas of propriety, and most probably retaliation would have followed on his part, and I should have come out second best. But I found my plan working well, and persevered in its execution. By dint of great patience, I finally, after a labor of ten minutes or more succeeded in finding myself free from my disgusting companion. I at once threw off my mosquito bar that surrounded my ground bed, stepped over my blankets, drew on my boots, as a matter of precaution, not knowing the precise locality of my pleasing and amiable companion at this time. I now seized a shillalah that I knew was standing in a corner of my tent, for it was as dark as Egyptian darkness itself, and commenced flailing my scanty bed with an earnestness that would have been highly amusing to a disinterested looker-on. I continued this healthful exercise for some fifteen minutes, in the fond hope that some of my random blows, and although given in the dark, and without any knowledge of the locality of his snakeship, might be so fortunately directed as to finish the career of my enemy. But I was in total ignorance of the result, and had no means at hand by which I could throw light on the subject.—True, I had candles, but what were they to me without matches?—and of them I had none.

I finally put on part of my clothes, threw my cloak around me, took my umbrella, for it was still raining in torrents, and sallied forth into the camp. But here I was no better off.—The rain had extinguished the camp fires, and darkness reigned supreme. The sentinel was at his post, but it was useless to trouble him with my story. My umbrella soon became useless as a protection against the drenching storm, and I was forced back to my tent for shelter.—But here all was doubt and uncertainty. What had become of the snake? There was a possibility that I might have killed him, but there was an uncertainty about it. But I ventured back, and drawing out my rifle case, which had served me for a pillow, I sat down on it, near the entrance to the tent, resolutely determined to watch the waning hours until day-light should reveal to me the result of my labors.—The reader may imagine my thoughts, but it will be difficult to describe them. At length—it seemed almost like an eternity—the dawn broke upon another day. It was like a new life, a new being, a new existence. Again the life blood began to course freely through my veins, my heart had gone back to its usual resting place, and was again performing its accustomed functions. The first rose tints of morning satisfied me that my enemy was not in sight.—Where was he? Was he lurking in some sly corner, ready to strike whenever I should approach him? Certain it was he had not coiled himself about my legs, nor had he wreathed himself about my body or neck! Where was he, then? Perhaps I had killed him. Lucky thought. Why had it not occurred to me before? Again I seized my stick, the same identical one with which I had performed such wonderful deeds in the dark, the night before, and with this I raised the blanket up, and there lay my sleeping companion, my bed-fellow, now sleeping the sleep of death. After this occurrence, I slept in my boat, and there was an additional tent for the use of the soldiers. But the reason for this was to them a mystery.

Flood—Loss of Life.

The painful intelligence and destructive disasters which it falls to our lot as a public journalist this day to record are without any preceding parallel in the history of this place. Last evening, soon after midnight, the rain began to descend in torrents, and continued for three hours without cessation, which caused a sudden rise of the Canecadea and Crosby Creeks. At sunrise this morning, most of the streets were like so many aqueducts and torrents of water and large quantities of lumber, flood wood, and other rubbish were passing rapidly down them.

We understand the wife and one child of Mr. James Halloway were drowned, about 2½ miles west of this village, in their efforts to escape from the house when surrounded by water.—The other members of the family narrowly escaped with their lives. We also hear reports of other deaths by drowning, of narrow escapes, &c., but the reports are too indefinite for us to attempt to publish them.

The disasters resulting from the flood are painful in the extreme, and beside the loss of life, which is a mournful calamity indeed, the losses sustained by the destruction of property and crops within the village and vicinity, it is impossible to make any thing like a definite estimate of. The damage in the village alone exceeds tens of thousands of dollars.

Earthquake at Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 28.—A great shock, supposed to have been an earthquake, roused half the city this morning, causing many of the inhabitants to fly to the streets. In the Eastern section of the city some windows were broken by the shock. It was followed by a rumbling noise. The shock was felt in the country at a distance of seven miles from the city. In some portions of the city, the people were so much alarmed that they ran into the streets in their night clothes and were fearful of returning to their houses. The shock continued about ten seconds, causing the houses and furniture to vibrate sensibly. Many of the persons who had been turned out of their beds by the shock were afraid to go to bed again, and they remained up until daylight. The hour at which the shock was felt was eighteen minutes after 12 o'clock.

The powder mills in the vicinity of the city have all been heard from and no explosion occurred there. The shocks were not felt in the newspaper offices, owing to the noise and jarring of the presses.

A report prevailed that Beatty's powder mills eight miles below the city, exploded shortly after midnight, and that the shock was by many attributed to this. The passengers by the train from that direction say that no explosion occurred at Beatty's though the concussion was sensibly felt there. The shocks, it is now settled, were the effects of an earthquake.

The Bay steamers report that the shock was very sensibly felt on the Bay. The waters were greatly agitated while the weather was calm.

The weather is very hot to-day. The thermometer is at 65 in the shade.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Baltimore, June 28, 9 P. M.—The shock of the earthquake last night was felt for many miles around the city. It is represented as resembling a heavy crash, followed by a rumbling noise, jarring and rattling houses for twenty seconds.

At York, Pa., the shock was very severe, rousing the whole city, and causing great consternation.

IMPORTANT SUPREME COURT DECISION.—The Supreme Court in Banc, at Harrisburg, recently gave a decision which may or may not, as the case may be, be of vast importance to men marrying wives encumbered with real estate or personal property. In the case in question, "by an antenuptial agreement the husband covenanted that the wife should have her property to her own use as long as she lived, and dispose of it by her will to whom she pleased; and farther covenanted with the wife, her executors and administrators, that he would not sell or otherwise convert to his own use any part of her property; there was also another provision, that he should be indemnified out of her estate for any debts he might have to pay for her." Upon her death the next of kin brought suit to recover the property, and the Delaware County Court decided in their favor; the husband, however, carried the case up to the Supreme Court, when Judge Black, on behalf of his associates, held "that upon the death of the wife, intestate and possessed of personal property, the husband was entitled to take it under the intestate act, there being nothing in the antenuptial agreement to prevent its operation." He therefore reversed the decision of the Delaware Court, and gave judgment for defendant.

☞CAUTION—PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—Last Friday evening, Mr. Lewis, of this village, soon after retiring for the night—heard a groan or exclamation, as from one in distress. He at first thought it was made by some one in the street. Not being fully satisfied, he thought he would search for the cause. He went directly to the door of the chamber occupied by Miss ——, living in his family. He knocked, it was fastened; but on calling her, she unlocked the door, and rushed out, followed by such a volume of smoke, as to nearly stifle one. Mr. L., by prompt exertions succeeded in extinguishing the fire, which in a few moments would have been beyond control. He examined, and found the feather bed, straw bed and bedding, about one-half consumed, the candlestick on the bed, *unsoddered*, and a *book there!* It seems that the girl had indulged herself in the too common practice of reading after retiring, and had fallen asleep, with a *burnieg candle on the bed!* But a moment more, and her life would have paid the forfeit for this dangerous practice. As it was, she escaped with only a slight burn on the arm, from the wrist to the elbow, but she felt as though she would fall before she could unlock the door. We publish this as a caution.—*Ashtabula Telegraph.*

AN AFFECTING SCENE.—We learn from the Palladium, that when the southern delegates in the Philadelphia Hindoo convention saw that they were to lose their northern free-soil brethren, they "besought them to stay, with tears in their eyes"—but the abolitionists "shook off the dust from their feet" and departed. We should like to have seen that lachrymose parting! that rending of soul and body, which must have characterized the parting scene among such dear friends! That of "Ruth and Naomi," though remarkable for its disinterestedness, did not approach this in sublimity. We think we see Rayner and Crane hanging upon the necks of Wilson and Sperry, and sobbing in that agony of grief which knows no consolation! begging them not to desert, and "offering to give *up everything possible!*" While the latter, erect as two pillars of granite, are impervious to their briny effusions and agonizing protestations of endearment. "It was too late!" the "Rubicon was passed;" and with a stoicism worthy of patriarchal days, abolitionism filed out of the hall, leaving its dejected southern friends "like Niobe," all tears. We trust the sweeper of the hall respected the sacredness of that grief—allowing the weepers to dry their tears, before he turned them into the street. There is one aspect of the case, however, which strikes us as peculiar—viz: that when "the south offered to give up everything," the Yankee political peddlers to whom the offers were made (and who are proverbial for having "an eye to the main chance,") did not propose to accept a slave or two apiece, and thus settle the difficulty. Those who know them best would not have dared to risk such an offer.—*New Haven Register.*

NEW AND SINGULAR DISEASE.—A very extraordinary disease has lately made its appearance in a few families in this city—some of them eminent in wealth and position—which has confounded our physicians, because of its novelty. At first they classed it under the head of Erysipelas, but it would not bear that classification. Some of them have given it the name of "the plague." It appears at first in some discolored spots, say on the face—and extending, without suppuration it soon destroys life as if by a general mortification. If suppuration takes place, it passes off, but if not, death is sure to follow. There is no contagion about it, and it is not epidemic in any form. One or two physicians have resorted to the knife, and cut out the plague spot on its first appearance, and so have saved life. Fever and delirium attend the progress of the disease, if "the spot" is left to spread. It is not the plague, for it is not contagious or epidemic—but what is it? The plague may be imported—nay has been imported into the south of France, from Turkey—but it may be some new disease, which like the cholera, is to destroy the human race.—*New York Express.*

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, July 13, 1855.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Mineral Fountain.

DR. REAMER has just put in operation a splendid Mineral Fountain at his Drug and Book Store in Bedford, where he has a rich supply of the most choicely flavored Syrups. Give him a call. The beverage is as wholesome as it is pleasant.

☞Rev. JOHN A. COLLINS, of Baltimore, is expected to preach in the M. E. Church, of Bedford, on next Saturday and Sunday. He will remain in town several days.

☞Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, of Philadelphia, accompanied by his wife, is at the Bedford Springs, where they expect to remain for several weeks—and, although he has come here expressly to get rest, and recruit his health, still we hope to hear him preach frequently before he leaves. He will preach in the Presbyterian Church on next Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening. Mr. C. is one of the eminent Divines of the age, and wherever the sound of his voice is heard, the power of the Gospel is proclaimed in all its purity. Those who had the pleasure of hearing him last summer, will rejoice to learn that he is again with us.

☞AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS.—The address delivered by Rev. Mr. CLARK, of Chambersburg, on last Thursday evening, in the Presbyterian Church, was an intellectual treat of no ordinary character. We wish it had been heard by all our citizens. His brief Eulogy upon Rev. JOHN WESLEY was powerful, eloquent, and to the point. Many a man would "write a book" and not say as much.

EXAMINATION.

☞ Our citizens had an opportunity recently of witnessing an examination of the Scholars under the charge of Mr. WM. W. CAMPBELL, Principal of the Bedford Male and Female Seminary, and we but give expression to the opinion of all present, when we says that it was such as to reflect the highest honor upon the Institution. Mr. C. is certainly master of his professson, and is competent to impart as good an education as can be obtained in any other Academy in the Commonwealth. We hope to see his school liberally patronized at the opening of the next session. It is worthy the encouragement of all our citizens, who should feel a deep personal interest in its welfare.

4th of July, 1855.

☞This glorious day was celebrated with unusual spirit in Bedford. At an early hour our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the ringing of bells, the firing of guns, and the best martial music to be found in the State, and the citizens of the surrounding neighborhood visited our town in large numbers.—At 10 o'clock the *military* made their appearance upon our streets, looking as neat and clean as a dollar just from the mint. The line consisted of the Bedford Rifles, Capt. SANSOM—the Cumberland Valley Blues, Capt. MAY—and the Bedford Cadets, Capt. DECKERHOOF. The "Bedford Fire Company" joined the military, under the direction of Mr. GEO. D. SMITH, and made a fine appearance.

After performing a variety of evolutions, the soldiers and citizens marched to Deibaugh's beautiful grove, near town, where a splendid dinner had been prepared by Mr. VALENTINE STECKMAN of the "Globe Hotel."

Previous to partaking of the dinner, however, an Oration was delivered by G. H. SPANG, Esq., which, for beauty of style and eloquence of thought, was quite equal to any address we have ever heard upon a similar occasion. His views were expansive, liberal, and patriotic in an eminent degree, and the ease and elegance with which they were delivered attracted general admiration and applause. He had but few notes, and seldom referred to them. Mr. S. is, we have no doubt, destined to become eminent in his profession and highly useful to his native State as a member of the great Democratic Party. He would adorn any station.

At the close of Mr. Spang's Address, Fr. Jordan, Esq. addressed the "Fire Company" in an appropriate manner.

The entertainments of the Day were concluded by an "Exibition" on the part of the young gentlemen connected with the Bedford Academy, which terminated in a manner highly creditable to themselves and the Institution of which they are pupils. The Hollidaysburg Brass Band discoursed sweet music on the occasion.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG.

☞The Ladies of Bedford presented the "Cadets" with a handsome Flag on the morning of the 4th of July, having selected Mr. ROBERT W. EVAN, Jr. as their Orator on the occasion—and it affords us pleasure to say, that he fulfilled the trust in a manner that seemed to take every body by surprize, this being his first effort at public speaking. His speech was truly eloquent and appropriate, and was greatly admired by all who heard it. As it was delivered in the Hall of the Court-House, (owing to the inclemency of the weather in the morning,) but few heard it except the military; and, to gratify those who were not present, we will publish his remarks in the next Gazette, Mr. E. having furnished us with a copy.—He is certainly a young gentleman of fine mind.

☞Maj. Samuel H. Tate presided at the Celebration on the 4th of July, assisted by Thomas King, Esq., Hon. Wm. T. Daugherty, Capt. May, and Lieut. Fyan, as Vice Presidents, and Capt. Deckerhoff and H. J. Henderson, Esq. as Secretaries.

☞Col. JOSEPH W. TATE delivered an Oration before the Military and citizens of Bloody Run on the morning of the 4th, a duty we have no doubt he discharged to the entire satisfaction of his audience. We regret that other engagements prevented us from hearing the address.

☞THE FIRE COMPANY dined at the house of Maj. JOSEPH SELLERS on the 4th, where an elegant entertainment was served up in Mrs. Sellers' best style.

☞JOHN HAFER, Esq. of the "Bedford Hotel," gave his boarders and country customers a dinner on the 4th, which (from representations we have had of it) was a splendid affair. John knows how to do such things.

Canal Commissioner.

☞The nomination of Hon. ARNOLD PLUMER, as the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, is received with lively satisfaction in every part of the Commonwealth. We have known Mr. P. intimately for the last fifteen years, and rejoice to be able to say, that he is one of the *pure* and *radical* Democrats of the age, on whom the party can rally with the most cordial unanimity.

☞Our Spring Season has now fairly opened, and bids fair to be a good one. The stages north and south have been coming in full every evening for the last few days. To all who desire a comfortable retreat during the warm weather, and the use of waters superior to any other in the United States for their medicinal qualities, we would say—*come to Bedford*. In a short time, we expect to have all the Judges of the Supreme Court with us, together with many other gentlemen of distinction.

Another K. N. blow up!

☞The Pennsylvania State Council of Know-Nothings met in Reading on the 4th inst., and repudiated the platform of the K. N. National Council which recently assembled in Philadelphia. A portion of the Delegates seceded, however, and organized a State Council on the platformthus repudiated by the *majority*—so that the K. N's have now five *National* and two State platforms! No other political party ever exhibited so little harmony and unity of sentiment. The Bedford Lodges have put their veto upon the action of the State Council, and it now remains to to be seen *which will yield!*

Natural Know Nothings.

☞The Chambersburg Whig, in speaking of the Know-Nothing Delegate Convention recently held in Bedford, says:—"These Bedford Delegates were doubtless know-nothings of the Natural sort, or they could not publicly have displayed their *ignorance* of the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention."—The *Whig* further says it would "like to see such men as Senator Jordan stand on the Bedford Know-Nothing Platform." The Bedford Know-Nothings would like to see this *Honorable* Senator dare to stand upon any other platform!

☞The attention of the Freemen of Bedford County is directed to an exposition of Know-Nothingism, on the first page of the *Gazette* of to-day, emanating from the members of an entire Lodge in Connecticut, by which it will be seen that the *whole system* is one of infamy of the deepest dye, and well calculated to arouse the indignation of every lover of Liberty and Republicanism in the Land. We ask men professing *Christianity* to read the discloures here made, and they will then be able to discovers the full enormity of the conduct of those *ministers* and *religious* newspapers who advised their hearers and readers to unite with this secret oath-bound organization as calculated to promote the interest and the *honor* of America! We venture to predict that the *minister* or other *religious teacher* who is identified with this secret conspiracy, will, in a short time, be considered a walking pestilence upon the earth—a loathsome compound of folly, wickedness, and treachery, from whom his congregation will turn away with loathing and disgust.

☞We also invite attention to the Card of many citizens in Tennessee who have withdrawn from this disgraceful combination, which will likewise be found on the first page. It is short, but pointed and convincing.

A Good Work.

☞Col. M'CLURE, of the Chambersburg *Whig*, has as many political sins to answer for, perhaps, as any other *Federal* Journal in the State—but his manly and straight-forward opposition to the dangerous principles of know-nothingism has blotted out a mountain of his past offences, and given him a strong hold upon the confidence of the people. The Colonel, however, wants the nerve to go a little further. Gov. POLLOCK, it has been boldly charged, and not denied, is a fully *initiated* member of a know nothing Lodge, and, therefore, stands quite as guilty before the world as the "*Little Crooker*" and its immediate adherents—and yet the Whig considers him perfection itself. This is not fair, and exhibits a partiality by no means commendable. We do not wonder that the gallant Colonel was "*largely sickened at the fearful importance accorded to foreign influences,*" after the bold attempt made by himself and his party friends every where to appropriate to themselves the entire mass (Whigs and Democrats) composing the "*rich Irish brogue and sweet German accent*" in the last Presidential campaign. Such a *failure* would naturally sicken any body!

The following article is bold, patriotic, and sensible, and will be read with general interest:—

TOO LATE LEARNING.

Our friends of the Washington *Commonwealth* are just now learning what we learned months ago—namely that a sworn and secret political organization is susceptible of the grossest abuse, and can scarcely escape being perverted to the service of designing and dangerous men. Nor is our cotemporary alone in feeling the scourge of such a despotism. We have felt it and only averted its more deadly blows by grappling with it in its own threshhold; and many of our Whig brethren of the press, who had aided to warm it into life, and who thought us prompted by prejudices or imaginary wrongs in our early and decided hostility to it, are now threatened with the same dangers and are compelled in self-defence to follow our footsteps. The *Commonwealth* will now agree with us that had it realized at an earlier day the dark treason that rankles in the circle where it expected friendship, its task of self-preservation would have been much more easily and more successfully performed.

Our cotemporary need not warn us "to beware"—to be prepared for charges of "bribery" and to be accused of seeking to betray the Whigs into the hands of the Democracy. We have no such fears—the time for such apprehensions is past. We well remember, however, but a few months ago, when we were threatened with annihilation at every step and exultingly invited to prepare for bankruptcy.—Even true friends trembled for us, as they studied the boasted strength of an organization cemented by the combined power of extra-judicial oaths and thoroughly excited prejudices. But we felt that no revolution, not based upon principles which can stand the test of sober reason and strengthen themselves in the calm judgment of the people by their beneficent results, could fail to recoil with increasing power upon its advocates; and we have not been disappointed. We did not seek to distroy, but to modify and strip it of its evils. Heartily sickened at the fearful importance accorded to foreign influences in this country by the base pandering of parties, we could not but sympathize with its apparently, and even avowed, leading principle of Americanizing our whole political policy; and were most reluctant to resist it until it presented, in its despotic discipline, dangers to which all other political dangers seemed insignificant.

But it is now stripped of its moral power, and instead of insolent dictation and intolerant proscription, will soon woo you as gentle as a sucking dove. It still exists—still has a formidable array of nominal members in this county, but it can only now be potent by inaugurating merit in men and measures and reaching the popular heart by seeking the public good. It is no longer the firmly knit and ponderous crushing power it once was. It is now but a loose aggregation of men as all other parties, and blind submission to the edicts of the council is among the things that have been. True, it is not declared an open organization in this county, for the very good reason that there are ambitious leaders whose only hope of using the order to promote their own selfish ends, depends upon secret councils and oath-bound submission; but the great mass of the party is to all intents and purposes open and free, for in defiance of the demagogues who would enforce discipline or impose disgrace, they will act as they please—talk as they please—and *vote* as they please. They are sickened with dictation and flummery, and the oath is robbed of its moral force by its prostitution to so unworthy a purpose. If the *Commonwealth* has different surroundings—if men still bow because oath-bound and proscribe because bidden so to do—it has a responsible task to perform, and it must conquer the despotism that besets it or fall beneath its remorseless stroke. There can be no half-way or middle ground of safety, and only when councils, oaths, grips and signs are *totally abolished*, can Americanism be stripped of its dangers and command the favor of liberal and conservative men.—*Chambersburg Repository and Whig.*

Not Recognised as Christians.

An Ohio exchange paper says at the administration of the Lord's supper by the Rev. Mr. Wishart, at his church in New Athens, Harrison county, Ohio, a few Sabbaths since, he debarred all know-nothings from participating in the ceremony. He took the position that a person could not be a Christian and an honest man, and at the same time a know-nothing.

The Enemies of America.

☞The Chambersburg *Repository and Whig*, of last week, furnishes its readers with the following seathing and eloqnent rebuke of Know-Nothingism, clearly showing that the existence of this midnight order can only be maintained by blotting from our national Record the glorious *Declaration of Independence*:

WE NEED hardly apologize for not republishing the Declaration of Independence, as was once the custom with most papers on the return of our national anniversary. It is not exactly an orthodox document these times, and it may be well not to permit its recently discovered errors to go to the world, to prevent perspiring patriotism from taking its legitimate channel. Especially on the 4th of July would we not promulgate a doctrine so palpably at war with the new lights of the age as the miserable, bungling fogies of '76 imposed upon the country in the subjoined paragraph from the Declaration of Independence. We trust that the Reading Council will hasten to expunge it so that patriotic journals can again publish our declaration of rights, without spreading such fogy and heretical sentiments. Here is the paragraph:

"He (King GEORGE) has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands."

Shame, O! Sage of Monticello! It must be expunged! Couldn't the little croaker have it attended to?—*Chambersburg Repository and Whig.*

WHERE WILL IT END?—The Know-Nothings who have assailed the Catholic church and made pretensions that their hostility was to stop there, have not been satisfied. The "Covenanters" in Butler county, Pa., are denounced and upraided on account of their religion. The Seceders have a share of their persecution. The Rev. John M'Canley, who thought it his duty to speak disparagingly of an oath-bound secret political party as anti-christian and anti-republican, has gained their displeasure, and came under the smarting rod of an author who dare not give his name. That is well for him, for that servant of God would wipe away his proper title in one discourse so that he never would be heard of again, only as having an existence. On the Presbyterian church, too, war has been made. A fearless watchman on the tower, has been threatened with a dismissal from a congregation as pastor. Where will this end?—Either in the establishment of a single church in connection with the government, or in the total overthrow of the proscriptive party!

The State Convention.

Contrary to our expectations, the Democratic State Convention which met at Harrisburg on the 4th inst., was fully attended, numbering about one hundred and twenty-five delegates. A temporary organization was effected by calling Hon. John B. Guthrie, of Pittsburg, to the Chair. It was afterwards permanently organized by appointing Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Berks county, as Chairman. After the usual preliminaries, nominations and ballotings were had for the office of Canal Commissioner. Quite a number of candidates were presented, but the most prominent before the Convention were Hon. Arnold Plumer of Venango, and William S. Campbell, Esq. of Allegheny county. The following was the result of the ballotings for them:

	1st Bal.	2d.	3d.
Plumer,	47	60	77
Campbell,	37	43	46

Sixty-three votes only being necessary for a choice, Mr. Plumer was declared duly nominated. On motion, the nomination was made unanimous. A committee on resolutions having been appointed, through Col. Black reported the following, which, after some discussion, were duly adopted as the platform:

Resolved, That the Democratic party needs not, on old and settled issues, to declare its principles in detail. It is sufficient for us to say, that we belong to the Democracy of the Union, and recognize no geographical lines between the North and the South. The interests of all parts of the country are the same to us; and so far as in our power we will maintain the constitutional rights of every State, and likewise recognize in its widest extent the principle of popular sovereignty in the territories.

Resolved, That every one who makes our country his home, and loves the Constitution, the laws and the liberty of the Union, is in its largest sense a true American. His birth place was not of his own selection, and should do him neither good nor harm.—His religion is between himself and his God, and should be left to his own judgment, conscience and responsibility.

Resolved, That we regard the secret order, commonly known as Know-Nothings, as an organization dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the country. We consider its designs as at once unconstitutional and void of patriotism, being plainly opposed to the spirit of true Christianity, and a just and manly American sentiment.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania reiterate and re-assert their confidence in and adherence to the political creed promulgated by Thomas Jefferson in his first inaugural address, and practiced by Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk and Pierce, in their administrations—that those principles require no concealment, and that experience has fully determined their application to all the interests of the American people.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the ability and integrity of Franklin Pierce and his administration of the government of our country.

Resolved, That the views and principles of the present State administration, embodied in the acts passed by the recent Legislature, and approved by the Governor, by which the interests of the State have been, or are proposed to be, seriously and injuriously affected, contrast strongly with the wise and judicious policy of Governor Bigler, and tend to show the danger of entrusting the control of the Commonwealth to the hands of men who are swayed by fanaticism and governed by prejudice.

Resolved, That we pledge our hearty and united efforts to the election of Hon. Arnold Plumer, the candidate for Canal Commissioner, whom we have this day nominated without a single dissenting voice.

In support of the resolutions, Col. Black made a speech of great eloquence and power, in which he adduced novel and ingenious arguments against Know-Nothingism.

REAPING MACHINES.—Between fifteen and sixteen thousand reaping machines it is said will be manufactured and sold this year in our country. The demand is so great that manufacturers cannot make them fast enough for their orders. This affords evidence of agricultural prosperity, as the cost of these machines will amount to nearly two million of dollars.

☞THE FEW WHIG PAPERS that believe the old Whig party still lives, are making anxious inquiries after the Whig State Central Committee, and want to know whether there is to be any Whig State Convention held this year.—They express lively fears that the Committee has sold out the party to the K. Ns. The Washington *Commonwealth* says:

"There is certainly something wrong somewhere: our State Central Committee are perfectly indifferent or have betrayed and sold the Whig party! We should regret to believe that this were true—but, judging from the appearance of things, we can scarcely come to any other conclusion."

To which, the Lancaster *Examiner* adds, as though it spoke knowingly:

"The fears of the Commonwealth are doubtless too well founded. The administration and the State Central Committee have evidently been guilty of treachery to the Whig party not surpassed in infamy by that of John Tyler or Benedict Arnold. History will class them all in the same catalogne of traitors."

WANTED—To establish by a First Class Insurance Company, an Agency in this County. To a person of good business habits, willing to devote his time alone to the Company, a liberal compensation will be allowed. Address, with reference, *Box. 900, Philadelphia.*

THE STATE CONVENTION.

Everything connected with the late Convention is full of promise to the Democratic party. Few similar assemblages have been marked with the same order, dignity and good feeling, and few have presented in so striking a manner a leading desire to merge all personal animosity in a union of effort for the welfare of the whole party. Such a state of harmony was what might have been naturally expected from the history of political movements during the past year. The Democracy learned, at a bitter loss to themselves and to the best interests of the State, the folly of losing sight for a moment of the paramount value of the principles which we maintain—of permitting ourselves to suppose for a moment that they do not need the constant vigilance of every patriot, and of allowing personal considerations and individual claims to obtain an undue influence in the selection of candidates for office. The late Convention exhibited in this respect a most gratifying spectacle. It seemed as if every member had come to the place, of meeting, not with the single purpose of carrying the nomination of his favorite candidate, but with an honest and sincere desire to pursue that course which was best calculated to promote a union of sentiment, and ensure the cordial co-operation of Democrats everywhere throughout the State. It is true there were a number of rival candidates for Canal Commissioner, but they were not arrayed against each other in the bitterness of personal hostility.—They were all men well known throughout the State and with any one of the number for a standard-bearer against the distracted and confused ranks of the opposition, we might probably have attained an easy victory. Those among them with whom we have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, were all strong practical thinkers, who have the necessary knowledge of public affairs and details of business to insure their competency while their honesty has never been questioned.

But, without any disposition to underrate the merits of others, we may say that the choice of the Convention seems to be preeminently the man for the occasion. He is a safe and prudent practical man, who has managed his own finances and those of the State, while under his control, with equal care, vigilance and success. He is a consistent member of a church; and yet free from every taint of bigotry or intolerance. He is a man of rigidly temperate habits, and yet not one who would catch eagerly at every chimerical scheme for legislating mankind into morality. It was but lately that we had an opportunity of hearing him, in a most enthusiastic democratic meeting, express in vigorous and appropriate terms his earnest hostility to the doctrines of the proscriptive organization, which he characterized in no unappropriate terms as the wooden-nutmeg party, and denouncing its corrupting and immoral tendencies.—Besides this, Mr. Plumer belongs to that class of democrats who, in all the fluctuations of party questions, have maintained a uniform consistent course. He has never been anything else than a thorough radical democrat. He has been a representative in Congress, Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, under President Polk, and State Treasurer; and yet no man can be less entitled to the name of an office-seeker. Often when his friends have urged him to become a candidate for more important stations, he has declined the proffered boon. His nomination at the present time has not been sought by him. He has made no bargains, promises or efforts to obtain it. But he is willing to assume the responsibilities into which an almost certain election will introduce him, and bring the force of his judgment again into public service. Those who know him best are fully aware that his election to the office to which he has been nominated will confer no favor upon him, other than the satisfaction which must always be incident to popular approval. But in a time of general laxity in Legislation—at a time when the most valuable interests of the Commonwealth are trifled with, or squandered by inexperienced or reckless hands, it is absolutely necessary that every position under the State government should be filled with men of tried integrity, and that novices should be, as far as possible, dispensed with. We have had enough of rash experiment—enough of blind innovation—enough of insanity under the name of progress. Let us rally once more around one of that venerable band of the time-tried democrats who have been with the party in the days of its former triumphs, and have not deserted its principles in the hour of defeat.—*Pittsburg Union.*

Arrival of the America!

Terrible Slaughter of the Allies.

HALIFAX, July 5.—The Steamer America has arrived. She brings Liverpool dates to the 22d, which announce that the English and French troops attacked Redan and Malakoff forts on the 18th, but were repulsed, with great slaughter. The details have not transpired.

Mr. Roebuck has moved a vote of censure in the English Parliament.

The intelligence from the Crimea is fragmentary, but private advices say that the loss to the allies will not be less than 4000, including Gen. Campbell, and 76 other officers. Many rumors are prevalent.

Lord Raglan's despatch and the new-paper correspondence are to hand, describing the gallant capture of Mamelon and the quarries. The main facts have been already stated with general correctness. The allies have made an unsuccessful attempt to storm Sebastopol. The most sinister rumors prevailed in regard to the transaction by some accounts. The English loss is set down at 1000 men, but the report is believed to be much exaggerated. The following are the only official notifications of the event: Lord Panmure regrets to have to announce that he has received information that the English troops attacked the Redan and the French troops the Malakoff towers, at daylight on the 18th, without the success which has hitherto attended our efforts. Both the French and ourselves have suffered considerably.

The advices from Pellissier to the French government are to same effect.

Private accounts, published in the London Standard, say that the loss of the British officers in killed and wounded amounts to not less than 70. Among the killed are Sir J. Campbell, Col. Yea, and Col. Shadforth. The greatest portion of the loss was experienced in a ravine, where a powerful and unexpected battery was opened on the troops. The allies lost terribly, the Russians springing a mine, and during the confusion they recaptured the Mamelon tower.

The Russian account of the successes of the Allies in the Sea of Azoff is published. Gortschakoff confirms the successes claimed by the Allies, but says that the operations against the Sea of Azoff were expected, the stores of grain destroyed were private property, and not intended for the use of Russian army.

The correspondence relates the horrible atrocities perpetrated by the French and Turks at the capture of Kertsch.

A dispatch from Bucharest, via Vienna, confirms that an expedition has been undertaken against Herekop.

A despatch from Verna, dated June 17th, which was retarded on the way, says the Russians had made an unsuccessful attack on Kars, an reported that they had retaken Anapa.

The Austrian commander has proclaimed martial law in Moldavia, but the Moldavian authorities refuse to promulgate the order, unless authorized by the Sultan.

Constantine Balse, son of the reigning Prince, was killed at Jassy, in a duel by the Austrian Major, Stalberg. The affair had caused considerable sensation in the Principalities.

The recent attack on an English boat's crew at Hango, causes much excitement in England. The unprejudiced supposition is that the Russians supposed that the boat was taking soundings as was done at Kertsch. The Russian account, in the Invalid Russ, says that SIX were killed, and the remainder are prisoners.

AUSTRIA.—The Russians influence is very active, and even in the smallest German Courts.

The Journal of St. Petersburg semi-officially says, that peace is possible if France and England are willing, inasmuch as the fourth point is morally although not formally settled, and the other points, namely, the navigation of the Danube and the excavation of the Principalities are also settled, leaving only the Vienna 3d point to be arranged.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The debate on administrative reform, ended in the unanimous passage of a resolution calling the attention of the Ministers to a careful revision of the various official establishments.

Mr. Buchanan has received the Degree of Doctor of Canon Law, from the University of Oxford, as also did Chief Justice Robinson, of Canada, Sir Charles Lyell, Alfred Tennyson, &c.

FRANCE.—The Senate and Legislature are convoked for July 2d, to negotiate a new loan of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

Louis Napoleon has been ill for two days, but has recovered. The French funds fell 2 per cent. on the announcement of his illness.

SPAIN.—The disturbances at Sandago have been suppressed. We have no reliable statement respecting the Carlist insurgent insurrection. Russia is suspected as the instigator.

Mr. Dodge had his first interview with the Minister of Foreigen Affairs, and friendly remarks were exchanged.

DENMARK.—The Danish Diet is dissolved.

Deluce forbids enlistments for foreign service, under a penalty of eight years' imprisonment.

Latest News—Marseilles, Friday night.—The English steamer Astrologue has arrived, bringing news from Constantinople to the 19th June.

There has been a slight engagement at Eupatoria since the 12th June.

The Russians attacked unsuccessfully the batteries of the besiegers.

The general loss in the taking of Mamelon and the quarries is 4000 men.

Democratic Victory in Illinois.

In the recent election for a Judge and Clerk of the Supreme Court of Illinois for the second division of that State, embracing twenty-nine counties among the most populous in that State, Onias C. Sinner, of Quincy, was the *Democratic* candidate for Judge, and Mr. Turney, for Clerk, and T. Logan, of Springfield, the Know-Nothing and Abolitionist candidate for Judge, and Mr. Cornedu for clerk. The result shows a *Democratic* majority varying but little from *ten thousand votes*, and a defeat to the midnight plotters against civil and religious freedom absolutely overwhelming. Thus breaks the glad morning after a night of treason and hostility to the vital principles of American liberty. From West to South the electric spark has run, and men catching the inspiration are forgetting the past and rallying around the old Democratic banner as they would that of their country were it assailed by foreign foes or domestic traitors. It only needs patience and prudence, and a few short months will see the present Know Nothing party buried beneath that weight of public scorn and contempt which always follows attempts to overthrow the Constitution and destroy the Union. The Democracy of Illinois have made a gallant fight, and the victory achieved is a proud testimonial to their unshrinking devotion to the progress of republican liberty.—*Phila. Argus.*

"WHAT A KNOW NOTHING RIOT COST.—On Monday evening, in the common council of Chicago, the committee on police reported in favor of paying bills for the late riots, as follows, amounting to $4,233 50."

The above (says the Chicago Times,) prefixed to the bill of items, we observe floating about in the newspapers. Our contemporaries are in error when they name $4,223 50 as the *total* cost of the know-nothing riot in this city. This sum embraces only the items for the military and commissariat departments, including the surgeons' bills. The costs and fees for trying the prisoners, added, will make the amount over $10,000. A handsome sum for our taxpayers to pay for a mob provoked by crazy-brained know-nothings!

VIVA VOCE.

The Detroit Advertiser accounts for the result in Virginia on various hypotheses, in the process of which it makes a very singular admission:

"The *viva voce* manner of voting also deterred many from supporting the American candidate."

Why did "the *viva voce* manner of voting deter many from supporting the American candidate?" In no State is voting more untrammelled and independent than in Virginia. There are few large establishments there whose hundreds of employees might be supposed to vote under duress. The cities and large towns, where suffrage, it may be, is subject to influences which do not operate in rural districts, are not numerous. The State is essentially agricultural, and its citizens, when they go to the polls, express by their voice their individual sentiments, not the sentiments of an employer or a political leader. Why, then, did "*viva voce* manner of voting deter many from supporting the American ticket?" We can conceive but one answer to the interrogatory: if the *viva voce* manner of voting did deter many from voting the American ticket, it was because men were ashamed to vote it—because to vote it was discreditable and politically ruinous—because it was obvious that the day would come when to have voted that American ticket would be deemed cause of reproach.

The admission of the Advertiser is a confession that know-nothingism suffers from daylight exposure—that its success depends not upon the justness of its principles, but upon the secrecy of its movements. Its symbol is the dark lantern. It is like a thief, whom night invites to activity and the sun drives to concealment.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE KNOW-NOTHING ATTEMPT TO EXCLUDE CATHOLICS FROM PARTICIPATING IN A FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION IN CINCINNATI.

Is it not singular that the know-nothings should carry their proscriptive doctrines so far as to deny Catholics the privilege of participating with the rest of their fellow-citizens in the Fourth-of-July celebration? We did not believe it possible that anybody could be so demented as to desire that any portion of our citizens should not honor the memory of Washington, Jefferson, and the illustrious founders of our nationality. The know-nothings have accused the Catholics of a want of American feeling, although Charles Carroll, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independance, belonged to that sect; and now they refuse to allow them to come into a public Fourth-of-July demonstration. A meaner and more contemptible spirit was never exhibited. Americans want every one to rejoice on the Fourth of July, without distinction of race or religious creed.

Things have come to a pretty pass when a spirit of sectarian exclusiveness is to be evinced on freedom's anniversary. The little demagogues and mean bigots who were instrumental in getting up this narrow and sectarian celebration ought to meet with an overwhelming public reboke. We take pleasure, in this connexion, in publishing the following note from a gentleman whose sympathies, as is well known, are with the know-nothings. He says:

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 19, 1855.

There appeared in the daily papers of this city, this morning, a list of names for the purpose of forming a 4th-of-July celebration, and my name is used as one of a committee on the works, without my knowledge or consent. By this, the getters-up of this celebration of the 4th can learn that I will not serve on any committee where all citizens of this or any other country, whether Jew or Gentile, Mohammedan or Hottentot, Roman Catholic or Greek, cannot join in the celebration of the glorious 4th, the day that every freeman's heart should expand to its fullest extent. Hang out your banners, fire your crackers, shoot your little and big guns, build your bon-fires on the hill-tops, that the light may illuminate the heavens, and reflect back into the chambers of the sick, that their hearts may be gladdened, and their eyes filled with joy at the reflected light of the glorious day.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,
WILLIAM WISWELL, Jr.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

The *St. Louis Republican* has advices from New Mexico to June 6.

Mr. Magraw, contractor for carrying the Salt Lake mail, has returned from a trip as far as the Blue. At that point he met with Lieut. Heath, who brought the latest intelligence from Fort Laramie, contradicted the reports of Indian depredations upon emigrant trains, of which so much has been said. All was quiet about Fort Laramie.

From the *Squatter Sovereign*, published at Atchison, Kansas Territory, of the 26th, we learn that Maj. Rose, late agent for the Utah Indians in Utah Territory, with his family, arrived there on the 21st inst. Sixteen persons accompanied him.

Major Rose made the trip from Salt Lake Valley in forty three days. On their journey they passed two mail trains. Major Rose represents that he did not see or hear a hostile Indian on the Plains, and denies the correctness of all reports about outrages being perpetrated by the Indians, the story of a train being intercepted, and one hundred persons murdered, &c.

The Indians convicted of the murder of Captain Gunnison and his party, who were tried at Salt Lake, sentenced to the penitentiary, and thence made their escape, were afterwards retaken and were securely confined in prison.

Mr John Ray writes to the editors of the *Squatter Sovereign*, that he left the Valley of Salt Lake on the 8th of May, and met several trains for California, Oregon and elsewhere.—A portion of the United States troops were met twenty miles east of Fort Kearney. He denies the report respecting the troubles and annoyances of the Indians, and says that they evinced quite a friendly feeling. He hopes that some one will be employed to carry the mails in whom confidence can be placed, and not hazard their loss by the want of proper attention.

A correspondent of the *St, Louis Republican* writes as follows:

On the 20th of April, by order of Col. Fauntleroy, commanding, Lieut. Col. C. St. Vrain left Fort Massachusetts in command of two companies of volunteers and F Company U. S. A. 1st Dragoons, with instructions to march through the Sangre de Christo Pass, Wet Mountain Valley, up the Arkansas River, and meet Col. Fauntleroy at the Puncha Pass; but he, having struck a trail of Apaches at the crossing of the Huerfano, followed it, and on the 25th came up with the enemy on the Purgatory, in the Raton Mountains, captured their camp with all its equipage, &c., killed seven Indians, captured six and wounded seven. On the 23d of April, Col. Fauntleroy left Fort Massachusetts with two companies of Volunteers, D Company 2d Artillery and D Company 1st Dragoons, and proceeded to the head of the St. Louis Valley, where the command struck a large trail of the Utahs on the evening of the 27th.

On the morning of the 28th, the command followed the trail for twenty-four miles through the mountains to the left of the Puncha Pass, and halted. Spies and guides being sent out to reconnoitre, returned at 9 o'clock at night. At 10 o'clock, the command was in the saddle and off. Having followed about thirteen miles came up to the enemy's camp. The mounted were ordered to dismount and hitch their horses; a guard was established over the horses and pack animals, and the command prepared for an attack. At about daybreak, as the command approached the enemy's camp, their dogs gave the alarm: the enemy fired a few shots by way of opening the fire; this was returned with great rapidity by the command. The camp was soon taken—the enemy routed. Forty of the enemy were killed, six captured, and a very large number wounded.

The command had one slightly and one mortally wounded. Ten mounted men were detailed to drive off the stock. A very large amount of camp equipage, plunder, &c., was found in their camp consisting in part of six rifles, four pistols, two dragoon saddles, five five-dollar gold pieces, 200 buffalo robes, 175 Indian saddles, a pile of lariats, some powder and lead, dried meat, blankets, trinkets, head dresses, body dresses, several shields and spears, head work, 26 boxes and quivers with arrows, 35 horses and 12 sheep were taken, and also a number of goats.

This fight took place at day break, on the 29th of April, near the Arkansas River, about 30 miles north of the Puncha Pass.

On the afternoon of the 1st of May the command came upon a party of some thirty-five of the enemy, in the Chowatch Valley, captured their camp of six lodges, with all its equipage, viz: twenty horses, thirty buffalo robes, several shields, spears, a dragoon sabre, &c. In the running fight two of the enemy were killed, and four wounded. The next morning parties were sent out into the mountains, who succeeded in killing two and wounding several. In the mountains, their chief, Tierra Blanco, made his appearance on a lodge of rocks, announced his name, and said, in substance: "You are my brothers; I am your friend. My people do not want to fight; they desire peace very much," &c.

NO FAMINE AT THE WEST.—The receipts of breadstuffs at the Upper Lake ports are tremendous, and preclude the possibility of the maintenance of present prices. Of breadstuffs, one hundred and three thousand bushels were received at ports on the Upper Lakes in one day. At Buffalo and Oswego, the reported receipts in one day were 7,824 bbls. of flour, 82,897 bushels of wheat, 180,027 bushels of corn, and 163,275 bushels of oats.

DECLINE IN FLOUR.—The *Mobile Tribune* of the 19th ult., says that new flour is selling there at $5 per barrel, and confidently predicts that in three weeks it will be sold for $3,50 per barrel.

ILLINOIS has decided against the prohibitory liquor law. A special election has been recently held to ascertain the sense of the people upon the question. The returns show that 167,336 votes were cast—the largest vote ever polled in the State, 39,131 larger than at the last State election. The majority against the prohibitory law is 14,066.

NEW ORLEANS, July 6.—The Know-nothing State Council has repudiated the Catholic test.

TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRATIC POLICY.—It must be gratifying to every true hearted Democrat to read the history of his party's struggles and its triumphs. Through all the political convulsions that have rocked the Union to its centre, this party alone has remained unmoved. Other parties have raised up to contend with it, and been only defeated and disgraced. Every party has felt the power of the Democracy, and in fact, they have vanquished the combined forces of all opponents. The policy of the Democracy has been adopted as the true policy of the country, and under its genial influence America has attained the proud position she now occupies—knowing no superior, acknowledging no rival. We love to recount and glory over the victories of the Democratic party, especially because of the fierce opposition of those cast off demogogues who rail against that party because it exposed their eagerness for self-agrandizement at the expense of their country's welfare.

The recent action of the Know-Nothing convention at Philadelphia discloses another triumph of Democratic policy. The doctrine of popular sovereignty, at which whole platoons of ranting Abolitionists fired their indignation; that doctrine which the Democratic party inscribed in bold letters on its banners, under which it has fought single handed all the discordant elements of opposition—this doctrine of popular sovereignty which it is said, would be inscribed on the tomb-stone of the Democratic party, has been written in a high place in the creed of the new party that was organized to work our overthrow. This adopting of our principles is an attempt to steal our thunder, but we rejoice at it, as it is another recognition of the policy of the party, another acknowledgment that it is the party of the people—the party whose dogmas embody true patriotism, and whose aim is the welfare of the whole country. *Daily Union.*

From Utah.

The Salt Lake mail under charge of Hudspeth and Jones, bringing the mails of May and June, arrived at Independence, June 27. A telegraphic despatch to the *St. Louis Republican* states: The party had no escort on their route from Salt Lake to Laramie. Hoffman attended them to Fallon's Bluff, from which point Capt. Todd accompanied them to Fort Kearney. The delays heretofore are to be attributed to the want of an escort.

Indians were very numerous in and beyond the Black Hills. They were very much alarmed at the movements of our troops and desirous of peace, and proposed giving up the murderers of the mail party last fall. The troops gave them no countenance.

The reports of so many persons being killed by them are all fabrications. About 400 of the troops had reached Fort Kearney, and more were near by. Col. Cook, with his command, was thirty miles this side of that place on the 1st.

Emigrant trains were met at North Platte to the number of one hundred wagons. A few were seen between that and Kearney, but many more were met from that point to Fort Leavenworth.

In one of the Morman trains the cholera had taken off twenty five or thirty, and one-third more were sick. Kinkead's first train was met near Kearney.

Great excitement on the subject of gold found on the Sweet Water was manifested in Salt Lake Valley, and numbers were leaving daily for the diggins. By next mail the result of their operations will be known, and the bed of the river would soon be laid bare and the hidden treasure exposed.

A good deal of anxiety is manifested here about the gold discovered on the head-waters of the Red River in the territory west of Arkansas and many are awaiting the return of the passengers to bundle up for that point.

We are in the midst of harvest: wheat crops very good, and other grain quite promising.—Fruit likely to be abundant.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Bedford, Pa., June 30th 1855. Persons calling for letters in this list will please say they are ADVERTISED.

Anderson M A Miss	Miller Simon
Anderson L	Marshall John
Anderson John	Miller William
Andrew Lewis	Mock Henry B
Arnold Elizabeth Mrs	Mann Eliza Mrs
Barnes Susan Mrs	Manspeaker Ruth Miss
Benedict S M	Meloy John M
Bingaman Isaac	Meneerly William
Culp Jacob	Noel Jon C
Drenning Mary Jane	Neely William
Dobson James R	Neal W. F.
Duncan C Mrs	Orr Samuel
Diehl John	Ogle Joseph
Duglass Robert	Pane Fanny Miss 2
Davis Sarah A Miss	Russell Thomas L
Gilman Sarah B Miss	Rerns John S.
Grifen Albert	Rickle George
Gilbreath Andrew	Smith George 2
Geyer Christian	Stoffer David
Graen Mary Mrs	Sill Richard
Hershiser John	Stiver David
Heming Joseph	Sill Mary Miss
Hartzel Elizabeth Mrs	Sill Margart Miss 2
James John	Scarver Daniel Y
Jackson John	Trout Edward B 2
Kegg Hester Miss	Trout Ann M Mrs
Koons Sophia Miss	Troutman Jacob
Kegg A J	Troutman D B
Knox John Hon	Umbaugh Ann Miss
Kohn Simon Esq	Washburn William
Kirkpatrick James	Whetstone William
Long Peter	Way Hannah G.
Mellon Andrew	Walter Daniel

A. SAUPP, P. M.

July 6, 1855.

MACHINE SHOP!

Two and Four Horse Thrashing Machines constantly on hand, and made of the very best material. They are greatly improved above any other of the kind to the advantage of the farmer. For sale at the MACHINE SHOP of

WILLIAM RITCHEY,

a short distance east of Brice's Hotel, Bedford, Penna.

Also, Pierpoint's Patent Strawshaker, which has not been surpassed any where, and are so constructed that they operate smoothly and take but little power to drive them. They can be attached to any kind of machine straps or tumbling shaft power.

☞ Farmers would do well to call and see for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

Farming utensils of all kinds made to order. All warranted to give satisfaction.

*** Repairing done at the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM RITCHEY,
Machinist.

July 13, 1855.—3m.

Notice!

In the Court of Common Please in and for the County of Bedford.

Application of the Bedford County Association for a Charter of Incorporation.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that the following named corporators, viz:—Alexander King, F. Benedict, D. Washabaugh, S. L. Russell, Robert Fyan, Jno. R. Jordan, Jno. P. Reed, Geo. W. Bowman, E. L. Anderson, H. Heckerman, S. H. Tate, D. Over, W. H. Watson, Wm. M. Hall, F. C. Reamer, Jno. Mower, Wm. Kiser, O. E. Shannon, Geo. Blymire, S. Shuck, S. Brown, W. Lyon, G. H. Spang, Jno. H. Rush, C. N. Hickok and Wm. T. Daugherty have applied to the Court aforesaid for corporate powers: and that said Court have directed that notice of their application be published, and having perused the proposed charter (in writing) have directed the same to be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of said county.

BY THE COURT.

Attest:—D. Washabaugh, Proth'y.

July 13, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE!

The undersigned will expose to sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of August proximo, all that desirable FARM the late residence of George Abodetsky, deceased: situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, near the villages of Buena Vista and Schellsburg, convenient to public roads, churches and schools adjoining lands of Conrad Goyer, and others; containing 56 acres, more or less, about 46 acres cleared and under cultivation, a large portion beautiful meadow land—with a log house and log barn thereon, also a small apple orchard.

TERMS: One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash at the confirmation of the sale, when the deed will be delivered—possession reserved until 1st day of April, 1856. One third to remain in the property for the use of the widow during her life time, the interest thereof to be paid her annually, and at her death the principal to the heirs—the remaining one third to be paid in two equal annual payments from the confirmation of the sale, without interest—the payment of the whole to be secured by judgment bonds or bonds and mortgage, to be a lien upon said premises.

Due attendance will be given by the undersigned.

Any persons desiring to purchase, can have full particulars by calling upon JNO. P. REED, Esq. Bedford.

LEONARD BITTNER,
Guardian of the minor children of George Abodetsky, deceased.

July 13, 1855.

Notice!

The undersigned having been appointed Sequestrator of the Pattonsville and Woodbury Turnpike Road Company, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Company to make payment to him, without delay; he also requests the creditors of said company to present their respective accounts or demands as soon as convenient. Those persons who have possession of any property or effects belonging to the Company, are desired to deliver the same to him immediately.

JOSEPH B. NOBLE,
South Woodberry Township.

July 13, 1855.—4t.

SAVE MONEY.—To make room for fall stock—from this date we will sell every description of Summer Goods at very reduced prices.—Call and save money!

A. B. Cramer & Co.

FOR SALE.—A handsome, well made Buggy, with falling top, will be sold very low for Cash or approved paper.

A. B. Cramer & Co.

FLY NETTS.—Fly Netts for horses—single or in pairs—for sale by

A. B. Cramer & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.—A few cases mens' fine Calf and Morocco Boots.

A. B. Cramer & Co.

A CARD.

MRS. FILLER (widow of Solomon Filler,) would announce to the friends of the House, that she is prepared to take Boarders as heretofore—and her arrangements are such that she feels warranted in saying she can render entire satisfaction to all who make her house their temporary residence. She hopes to be remembered by the former patrons of the house.

Bedford, June 29, 1855.

A CARD.

MRS. FLETCHER would announce that her house is open for the reception of visitors to the Bedford Springs. It is pleasantly located, and has been handsomely fitted up, and no pains will be spred to render her guests comfortable.

Bedford, June 29, 1855.

NOTICE:—The undersigned expecting to be absent in the West for some length of time, would say that his business will be left in the hands of Jacob S. Schell, where all interested will call and attend to their own and my interest.

JOHN H. SCHELL.

Schellsburg, May 11, 1855.

Notice in Partition.

WHEREAS Thomas B. Miller, late of Bedford Borough, Bedford County, deceased, died seized of the following Real Estate, to wit:

Two houses and half lots of ground on the Public square and Penn street, in the borough of Bedford, being No. 9 and 10 in the plan of said borough. Each lot contains sixty feet front on the Square and one hundred and twenty feet in depth, bounded each by a 20 feet ally, west by the Public square, north by Penn street, and south by the lot of James M. Russell, Esq.

Leaving the following named heirs and legal representatives to wit:

Mary, intermarried with William E. Loy, residing in Mansfield, Ohio; Charlotte L. Petitioner intermarried with Elwood Harmer, residing in Bedford; James, residing in Mansfield, Ohio; who are all of age. Annie E. now in Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa.; Caroline A. residing in Mansfield, Ohio; Emma V. residing in Bedford; Clements R. also in Mansfield; the last four being minors of whom John Mower, Esq., is Guardian, and William B. and Samuel D. Scott Miller, residing in Bedford, who are also minors of whom John Cessna, Esq. is Guardian; and that he also left a widow named Elizabeth who has no interest whatsoever in his estate.

Notice is therefore herby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation, on the premises, on Saturday the 28th day of July inst., when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

HUGH MOORE, Sheriff.

July 6, 1855.

VALUABLE
Mill Property for Sale!

The subscriber, about to remove to California, offers at Private sale, his valuable Mill Property, situate about 3 miles East of Bedford, on the Juniatta River, in Colerain township, at the lower end of Friend's Cove.

The Mill is four stories high, frame, with three run of stones, two pair of which are Burrs, having all the machinery necessary to manufacture merchant and country work in the best manner. It has one of the best water powers in the United States, which may be known from the fact that during the last dry season it had abundance of water, when nearly every other mill in the neighborhood was stopped.

There are between 10 and 11 acres of land adjoining, six acres under post fence, about 4 of which is meadow, on which is erected a good two story log house, weather-boarded and plastered, good water at the door, with all necessary out buildings—also a fine orchard of choice fruit, peaches and apples.

Being determined to sell purchasers will do well to examine this property soon.

☞ TERMS will be made to suit the purchaser, by giving approved Bonds.

HIRAM F. ROHM.

June 1, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE

☞ Of valuable Coal Land. ☜

By virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, and by agreement of all the parties in interest, the subscribers will offer, at public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of JULY next, all that valuable

COAL LAND

late the property of Meshack Edwards, deceased, being a Tract of Land containing two hundred acres, situate in Broad Top Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain rail-road company, Daniel Broadstone, Thomas Griffith, Isaac Barnet and others.

This tract of land is located in the centre of the coal-fields of Broadtop, and is one of the most valuable properties in that region of country. It is partly cleared and under fence, and well improved.

Terms:—One third of purchase money, after payment of costs and expenses, to remain in hands of the purchaser during the life-time of the widow of Meshack Edwards, deceased, he paying her the interest thereof annually; or, by agreement, the purchaser, (if he should prefer it) may pay this third to the Trustees who are to invest it in other property. One third of the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day.

ALEX. KING,
JOHN CESSNA,
Trustees, &c.

June 22, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The subscriber will offer for sale, in the town of Woodberry, Bedford county, on Thursday, the 19th day of July next, all those 18 Lots in the town of Woodberry, numbered in the general plan of said town as Lots Nos. 14, 33, 34, 35, 52, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 70, 71, 72, 82, 83, 84, and 85—and also a Tract of Land containing seven acres adjacent to said village.

All of the above real estate was granted to Henry Hoffman by Patent, dated August 14, 1801, and the said Hoffman and wife by deed dated August 26, 1801, conveyed the same to Matthias Brothers who conveyed the same to Joshua Compton by deed dated October 7, 1801, who by deed dated March 26, 1808, conveyed the same to David Holsinger.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Terms made known on day of Sale by Cessna & Shannon from whom the same or any part thereof may be purchased at private sale.

DAVID HOLSINGER,
JACOB M. HOLSINGER.

June 22, 1855.

VALUABLE
WOOD LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell one hundred acres of Land situate near Dunnings Creek in Napier Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Samuel M. Boor, George Mock, and William Blackburn, being part of the valuable Land belonging to Mrs. Mary M. Sleek.

The Land is well covered with fine timber, is of good quality, and admirably adapted for culture after it is cleared. The quantity may be increased if desired by the purchaser or purchasers. It can be had at private sale at any time between now and the 31st of July next, and if not disposed of before that time, it will be offered at public sale near to Oster's Mill in said Township, at 11 o'clock on that day.

Terms: One-third of the purchase money in hand, balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by Judgments, or bonds and mortgage.

Persons desirous of purchasing or examining said land, will please call with Mrs. M. R. Sleek residing on the land, or on John Mower, Esq. in Bedford.

TOWNSEND WHEELEN,
Trustee of Mrs. M. R. Sleek.

June 22, 1855.

NOTICE!

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, will please make payment. My Bills are in the hands of Henry Nicodemus, Esq., where those indebted will please call, and thus save costs.

A. WEISEL.

June 1, 1855.

Notice!

Those who borrowed grain and flour of me, are notified that I shall want it by the first day of August next, and sooner, if convenient. It can be left at the mill of David Patterson, Esq.

A. WEISEL.

June 1, 1855.

DRESS GOODS.—Such as *Lawns, Bareges, Silks, Barege Delaines, Challies, Mousseline De Bege, Musseline De Laines*, together with a great variety of other DRESS GOODS, just received and for sale by

RUPP & OSTER.

FAMILY GROCERIES.—Java and Rio Coffee, Granulated, crushed, clarified and N. O. Sugars; best golden Syrup and N. O. Molasses, just received and for sale at

RUPP & OSTER'S.

News for the People!

NEW GOODS AT CHEAP CORNER, NO. 1.

Fellow-Citizens: We take this opportunity of returning you our most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage you have so kindly bestowed on us. We would also inform you that we have just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large and well selected assortment of Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets; Peter Shams, for over coats, Jeans, Ladies' fine dress goods, such as Silks, Alpacas, Coburg Cloths, Bombazines, Merinoes, and a large assortment of Bay State Shawls, Hosiery, for Ladies, Comforts, Crapes, Collars, &c., &c.—Mens,' Womens,' Boys' and Childrens' Shoes and Boots, and a general assortment of Groceries. Crushed and pulverized Sugars, best Rio Coffee, Teas of all kinds, N. O. Molasses, Golden Syrup, Mackerel, Salt by the sack, Baker's Chocolate, Broma Cocoa, and a general assortment of Goods usually kept in a country Store.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

SANSOM & GEPHART.

Oct. 13, 1854.

Reeve L. Knight,

(Successor to Hartley & Knight,)

BEDDING AND CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 148 South Second Street,

Five doors above Spruce Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Where he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of every article in his line of business. FEATHERS, FEATHER-BEDS, Patent Spring Mattresses, Curled Hair, Moss, Corn Husk and Straw Mattresses, Velvet Tapestry, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Venetian, List, Rag and Hemp Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Canton Mattings, Cocoa and Spanish Mattings, Floor and Stair Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Table and Piano Covers, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

NEW STORE
And New Goods.
GREAT BARGAINS, AND NO MISTAKE!

ELI FISHER

Would respectfully avail himself of this method of informing the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened an entirely New *Dry Goods, Grocery, and Fancy Store,* in the Borough of Bedford, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Hofius, and second door west of Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store, where he has just received from the cities of

New York and Philadelphia

one of the most elegant assortments of Goods ever brought to Bedford, which, having been purchased for cash, under the most favorable circumstances, he feels warranted in saying that he can sell them at prices so low as to *astonish* the purchaser, and all in want of good Goods, at the shortest possible profit, are invited to give him a call. His stock embraces every variety of

Ladies Dress Goods,

such as Silks, Satins, Delaines, Bombazines, Spring Shawls, novelties in Lawns, British Prints, Plaid Ginghams, Undersleeves, from 12½ cents up, Hosiery in every variety, Shoes, Boots and Slippers, for Ladies and Children—in fact almost every article adapted to a Ladies' wardrobe, which it would require too much space to enumerate in detail. His stock of FLATS and BONNETS for Ladies, Misses, and Children, is large, rich and CHEAP.

His Groceries, Teas, Spices, Syrup, &c. &c. are all of the very best quality.

☞ He will consider it no trouble to shew his Goods, and he hopes the LADIES especially will call and examine his assortment whether they purchase or not. Always remember, however, that ELI FISHER'S is the place for BARGAINS!!! April 6, 1855.

Ladies Dress Goods.
Mrs. S. E. POTTS

Would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has just opened a large and elegant assortment of all the new styles of

Dresses and Mantillas,
Super black and Fancy Silks,
Organdies and Lawns,
Berages and Tissues,
Persian and Muslin De Laines,
French Chintzes and Ginghams,
Plain and emb'd Swiss Muslins,
Fringes, Gimps, and Laces,
Buttons, Braids and Cords,
A rich assortment of Ribbons,
Collars, Sleeves, and Chemizetts,
Edgings and Insertings,
A full supply of Mourning Goods,
Best Kid Gloves of all colors,

together with an extensive and beautiful assortment of STRAW and SILK BONNETS, trim'd and untrimmed.

The special attention of the Ladies is solicited to the very large assortment just received, and offered at low prices for quality.

Bedford, May 11, 1855.

Jas. K. Hallam

Would announce to his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Store of the late James M. Gibson, and intends to continue business at the old stand. He has on hand an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Teas, Segars, Jewelry, &c. &c. together with Confectionaries of every description. In a short time he will replenish his stock, so as to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call.—He has on hand a good supply of FLOUR, and will make every effort to accommodate the people in this line of his business, either wholesale or retail. He will also keep Bacon, Fish, Salt, Molasses, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Brooms, Brushes, Patent medicines, Drugs, Dye-stuffs, and every article usually kept in a retail store.

☞ PAPER HANGING and UPHOLSTERING will be attended to as usual with promptness and despatch—and he would take this occasion to say that he has now on hand, and will furnish to order, on the most favorable terms, every description of WALL PAPER and BORDERING.

By unremitting attention to business, and a disposition to please, he hopes to merit and receive liberal encouragement.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

J. White,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Office No. 25, Arcade, West Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

Timber and Coal Lands, Farms and City property, bought, sold and exchanged. *Money procured* on Bond and Mortgage, PERSONAL PROPERTY and MERCHANDISE. Apply to or address as above.

May 18, 1855.—3m.

Two and Four Horse Thrashing Machines, made of the very best material, and in the best workman-like manner, constantly on hand and for sale at the Machine Shop of

PETER H. SHIRES, Bedford, Pa.

His Machines are greatly improved to the advantage of the FARMER. Also horse Rakes for raking hay and gleaning grain fields—Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Single and Double Shovel Ploughs—all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ FARMERS and others will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere

Reparing of all kinds of Machines and Farming utensils done at the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Machinist.

June 29, 1855.—4m.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The undersigned, managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Company will receive proposals up to the 15th day of August next for taking down or re-building the bridge (a wood arch about 50 feet in length) over the Raystown branch of the Juniata near Bedford.

For information apply by letter or personally to either of the undersigned at Bedford.

E. L. ANDERSON,
SAMUEL DAVIS,
Managers.

June 29.

NEW GOODS
AT DECIDED BARGAINS!!!

RUPP & OSTER are now receiving and opening their second supply of

New Spring and Summer GOODS,

which they have just purchased FOR CASH, in the eastern cities, at a tremendous sacrifice, and which they are now selling at astonishingly low prices for CASH AND APPROVED PRODUCE. They are selling MOUSSELINE DELAINES from 6¼ cts. up, CALICOES from 5 cts. up, good RIO COFFEE at 12½ cents, and every thing else as cheap as THE CHEAPEST and CHEAPER as to quality than elsewhere this side of Philadelphia. ☞ An early call is solicited.

Bedford, June 22, 1855.

BACON.—2000 lbs. prime Shoulders and Hams, warranted corn-fed, (Terms, CASH) just received and for sale at CHEAP SIDE.

FISH.—20 bls. fresh Shad, Mackerel and Herring (Terms CASH) just received and for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

GRAIN CRADLES.—A lot of Shase celebrated Greencastle Grain Cradles just received and for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

Bedford, June 22, 1855.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.
Isaac Lippel

Would respectfully announce to his old friends, and the public at large, that he has opened an entirely new CLOTHING STORE in the Borough of Bedford, in the room recently in the occupancy of Solomon Filler, where he has just received a very superior assortment of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys, to which he invites attention, satisfied that he can please all who give him a call, both as to price and quality. He will also keep an assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries. He invites purchasers to examine his stock.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

Take Notice!

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, either by note, book account, or otherwise, are requested to make early payment.—Indulgence cannot be given beyond the first of September next. All who neglect this notice, will pay costs as a consequence.

THOS. H. MURRAY & BRO.

Bloody-Run, June 29, 1855.

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon the Poor House Farm, either by hunting, fishing, or otherwise, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who do so, without respect to persons. And notice is hereby given that no cows will hereafter be taken to pasture. By order of the Directors.

WM. F. MOREHEAD,
Steward.

June 22.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN LAFFERTY, late of Juniatta Township, Bedford county, deceased, will make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN LAFFERTY,
JOSIAH MILLER,
Adm'rs.

June 22, 1855.*

MAKE SETTLEMENT.

The subscriber would respectfully announce that he desires all persons indebted to him in any way whatever, to make settlement on or before the 1st day of October next. All who neglect this notice will find their accounts placed in the hands of a Justice for collection, with respect to persons.

A. SAUPP.

June 22, 1855.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned respectfully announces that they have just opened a large and well assorted supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

In an advertisement we cannot give an idea of how cheap we are selling—nor do we desire to attract customers by publishing *prices of leading articles.*

We embrace this opportunity of thanking all who have so liberally patronized us during the past five years—and, while soliciting their continued favors, assure them a call will convince we are selling *good Goods* as low—if not lower—than can be purchased elsewhere in Bedford.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Exchange Building.

April 27, 1855.

H. NICODEMUS,
Scrivener and Justice of the Peace,
BEDFORD, PA.

Has removed his office to Juliana street, nearly opposite the Drug and Book store of Dr. F. C. Reamer, where he will faithfully attend to all business connected with the duties of his office.

He will continue to repair clocks and watches, as usual, and respectfully invites those in need of his services in this line to give him a call.

April 13, 1855.

1500 PIECES WALL PAPER.

From 12½ cents to $1 25 per piece, just received and for at the variety Store of

JAMES K. HALLAM.

Bedford, April 27, 1855.

MERCERSBURG

Stone and Earthenware to be had at

WM. & J. C. KISER'S,
Bedford, Pa.

May 4, 1855.*

Notice:

All persons indebted to the estate of DOMNICK COOK, late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ANDRIS SAUPP, *Executor,*
MARY COOK, *Executrix.*

July 6, 1855.

NOTICE:

All persons indebted to the estate of ISAAC BINGHAM, late of Colerain Township, Bedford County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY P. DIEHL,
WM. ENGLAND,
Administrators.

June 29, 1855.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
BOUNTY LAND, AND CLAIM AGENT,

Has for sale FOUR FARMS and 10,000 acres of unimproved Land. ☞ Liberal advances made. Land Warrants bought and sold.

☞ Office in Julianna street.

Bedford, May 11, 1855—6m.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscricer on the estate of Willliam N. Porter, late of Londonderry Township, Bedford county, deceased—all persons having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted will make immediate payment.

THOS. J. PORTER,
Adm'r.

June 29, 1855.*

A CARD.

MRS. MARY COOK (widow of Dominick Cook) would announce to visitors to the Springs, and the public generally, that, having secured the services of a gentleman eminently qualified to manage her affairs, the Washington Hotel is now ready to afford the best of accommodations. The house has been newly papered, painted and furnished, and she feels satisfied that all who patronize the "Washington" will be pleased.—She hopes to be liberally encouraged.

Bedford, June 29, 1855.

Henry S. King,
(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,
Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.
No. 76, Water Street, below Market,
Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
G. H. SPANG.

June 2, 1854.

FOR RENT,

And possession given on the 1st of June, a TAN YARD in the Borough of Bedford, with all the fixtures complete, and a Dwelling adjacent thereto. Apply to either of the undersigned.

Wm. Hartley,
Job Mann,
John H. Rush,
For the Heirs.

March 30, 1855.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,
CHAMBERSBURG.

☞ They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
BRYSON & SHIRLS.

Sept. 1, 1854.

D. Border,
Clock & Watch Maker
AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

N. B. He still continues the Gunsmithing business, at his old stand, in the East end of town, where he has a good and competent workman constantly employed. D. B.

April 27, 1855.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

DR. A. B. MADAN

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. BRAMWELL, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. ☞All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

THE highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

DR. S. A. R. FISH

HAVING located at Summerhill, in Cambria County, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

Dr. Fish is in possession of a certain preventive for Flux, Scarlet Fever, and Fevers in general, which he will warrant for both adults and children for the space of one summer season.

May 6, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands —investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

Importers and Dealers in

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

No. 45 South Second Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Are now prepared to offer their customers and the trade an unusually large and well selected assortment of RIBBONS, SATINS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES, and every other article appertaining to the Millinery trade.

☞ Our stock being of our own direct importation, offers great advantages both in styles and prices.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professiona Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Estate of Thomas Keeffe, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Thomas Keeffe, late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County—notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said Estate, that they will be required to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

G. H. SPANG, *Administrator.*

May 25, 1855.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

From and after the 1st day of July next, the notes and accounts due the Estate of James M. Gibson, deceased, will be left in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection. Save Costs!

S. H. TATE,
May 25, 1855. Adm'r.

Private Sale of Valuable Property.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable property, situate in Boydstown, about half a mile west of the Borough of Bedford, on the turnpike road, consisting of two Dwelling Houses, a Black-smith and Wagon maker Shop, and all necessary outbuildings. There are two lots and a half of ground attached, on which are a number of fine fruit trees. This property is every way desirable, and purchasers would do well to examine it.

JACOB SEMLER.

May 25. 1855.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

The subscriber, thankful for the patronage heretofore conferred upon him in the line of his business, both in the counties of Bedford and Somerset, respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the travelling public generally that he has taken a lease of the Washington Hotel in the Borough of Bedford, for many years in the occupancy of Maj. Samuel Davis. This Hotel is admirably arranged—is situate in the centre of the town—and the chambers are large and well ventilated. It is the intention of the undersigned to furnish the house in a handsome manner, and to have it attended by faithful and accommodating servants. He will spare no pains to make his table inviting, by supplying it at all times with the very best the market will afford.

Visiters to our celebrated Springs will find this Hotel a delightful Summer residence—whilst the citizens of the county visiting Bedford, as well as Travellers and movers, who may favor him with a call, will always receive the most prompt and careful attention.

The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel, so that those who travel in carriages or on horse back, can be accommodated in the best style.

Having devoted a great many years to this business, and being determined to make every effort in his power to keep a first-rate Hotel, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal support.

☞Boarders will be taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

DOMINIC COOK.

Bedford, March 23, 1855.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock of HARDWARE of the late Thomas B. Miller, in the Borough of Bedford, would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish almost every article in his line of business on favorable terms. His stock being nearly all new, and selected by one well experienced in the business, he is fully satisfied that purchasers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. In addition to a general stock of Hardware, he has on hand, and will constantly keep, GROCERIES of the very best quality—GLASS of all sizes—also, STONEWARE of a very superior quality. He has also on hand all kinds of Oils, Paints, Drugs, Brooms, &c., &c., and Cedar Ware in great variety.

Having now permanently settled in business, and being determined to use every proper exertion to please, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JOHN ARNOLD.

Dec. 22, 1854.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!

The subscribers having purchased the entire Stock of Goods of Geo. W. Horn, in the town of Schellsburg, beg leave to announce to the public generally, that they have now on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, Tinware, Oils, Drugs, Fish, Molasses, and, in fact, every article usually found in Country Stores, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, satisfied that they can give satisfaction to all who give them a call.

The highest price will be paid for Hides, and for all kinds of Grain. Lumber and Produce, of every description, will be taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest prices. All kinds of Leather will be kept at the Store for sale. Give us a call.

A. J. SNIVELY,
JAMES BURNS, Jr.

Jan. 5, 1855.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

REMOVAL.

JOHN J. LUTHER

Having removed his *Confectionary Store* to the white frame building directly opposite the Store of A. B. Cramer & Co. would announce to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to render satisfaction to all who favor him with a call. ☞He has fitted up a private and handsome room for the accommodation of Ladies, the entrance to which is through his front family door, which they will find both convenient and pleasant. ICE CREAM and other delicacies will be served up in the best style, in season. April 6, 1855.

LEATHER.

FRITZ, HENDRY & CO.

No. 29, North THIRD street, Philadelphia. Morocco Manufacturers, Couriers and Importers of FRENCH Calf-Skins, and dealers in Red and Oak Sole Leather and Kipp.

March 9, 1855—1y.

A MIRACLE OF SCIENCE!

Dr. C. L. KELLING, of Mechanicsburgh, Cumberland Co. Pa. announces to those afflicted with Tumors, Wens, Cancers, Polypus, Lapus, Moles or Marks, Scrofula or King's Evil; and all diseases that have been usually treated with Caustic or Knife, he can remove them without cutting, burning or pain; neither Chloroform or Ether is administered to the patient. It is no matter on what part of the body they are he can remove them with perfect safety, and in a remarkably short time. No Mineral or Vegetable poison, is applied; and no money required until a cure is perfected.

Prolapsis Uteri, Female complaints, Chronic Venereal and all other diseases treated with positive success. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing in either English or German post paid. Patients can be accommodated with Board on reasonable terms.

Mechanicsburg is one of the prettiest and healthly towns in this or any other State. It is 8 miles from Harrisburg on the C. V. R. R. and accessible from all parts of the Union.

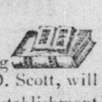
The Dr. will visit cases in any part of the State when desired.

Kind reader if you know of any afflicted fellow-creature, delay not, to tell them of this treatment.

March 2, 1855.—6m.*

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER



Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would anuounce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853–1y.

NOTICE!

The subscriber is anxious to close his old Books up to April 1, 1855, and hopes all interested will give immediate attention to this notice. In cases where it is not convenient to make immediate payment, notes will be taken on reasonable time.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

April 13, 1855.

W. B. CLARKE,

WITH

Bunn, Raiguel & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARD, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase GOODS, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia.

W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

☞ *Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1854—1y.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY!

This Institution is located at Rainsburg, Bedford county, Pa. 10 miles from Bedford and 8 miles from the celebrated Mineral Springs. Being situated in a pleasant and retired village, free from many of the alluring vices that so often corrupt the minds of youth, and in the midst of one of the most healthy portions of the State, we trust it will receive the liberal patronage its friends have anticipated.

It will be under the charge of the Rev. JOHN POLLOCK, of the M. E. Church, a gentleman who has been for a number of years engaged in teaching, and whose recommendations from abroad, as well as the high style of teaching he is exhibiting in this place at present, fully satisfy us that he is such a man as we need. He will be assisted by Mrs. E. E. Pollock as Preceptress, and such other teachers as the school may require.

The year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The first Session will commence on Tuesday, the 7th day of August next. Each session will be divided into two terms of 11 weeks, but without any vacation, as the school will be re-organized on the next day after the close of the first term of the session. It will be very important for students to be in attendance as near the beginning of the term as possible, in order to gain a thorough knowledge of elementary principles.

Rates of Tuition will be as follows:—For common English, per term, $3, to which will be added for higher branches, including higher Mathematics, each 75 cents. For each ancient or modern language, $1 25. The entire amount of the above shall not exceed six dollars.

Extra—Lessons on Piano, per term, $10—Drawing and Painting of the different varieties from 3 to $8—Vocal music, two lessons per week, $1—Incidentals, 25 cents.

Special attention will be given to those intending to engage in teaching, both by affording them a thorough Drilling in the branches necessary to be taught, and by Lectures on the best methods of teaching and discipline.

☞Board can be procured at various places in the village on the most reasonable terms. Conveyances will be in readiness at the stage office in Bedford on the day previous to commencement, between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M. for the conveyance of any that may not be otherwise provided for, free of expense.

Arrangements will also be made for their return to the same place.

JAMES A. COLEMAN,
SAMUEL WILLIAMS,
J. H. DICKEN,
JOSEPH BECK,
JOHN FILLER, *Trustees.*

Rainsburg, June 8, 1855.

KEAGY'S FOUNDRY!

The subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the people of Middle Woodberry Township, and the country at large, that they are now prepared, at their establishment, one mile south of Woodberry, Bedford County, to furnish four-horse Threshing Machines, Pierponts' Patent Shaker, Cider Mills, Ploughs of every description, Keagy's Cooking Stoves, two different patterns, and two different patterns of Coal Stoves—Plough Castings, Wagon Boxes of all sizes, and cast Dinner Bells of three different sizes—also, Mill Castings of every variety. We are also prepared to fit up Machinery in the best and most durable style, and will give prompt attention to all orders in this line.

The public are respectfully invited to give us a call, as we feel satisfied that both our work and terms will please all who do so.

J. M. SNOWDEN,
WM. B. BLAKE,
Oct. 27, 1854. *Proprietors.*

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

President, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

SAMUEL D. SCOTT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

TIN & COPPER WARE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.: to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run; A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughter much good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1851.—1y.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

June 1, 1855.—1y.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE, on the 14th of April, 1854, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAP SIDE at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,

RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new patterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens!"

Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WARE?* Do you want to see a *fine assortment of* COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the *"right stripe,"* or FURNISHING ARTICLES that *"can't be beat,"* or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all or any* of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,

McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞If you want an OUTFIT of CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING, I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854—1y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day inch measure, which is ready sawed at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.

July 21, 1854.

John A. Blodget,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. ☞*Office nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette.*

March 3, 1854.

PIGS.

The undersigned having obtained from the East a fine selection of choice breeds of Hogs, including Chester county Suffolk, Grade and Berkshire Pigs, direct from imported stock, can now furnish any of these varieties to those desirous of improving their stock. A fine lot of Chester county Pigs, from the celebrated stock of Benjamin Hickman, Chester county, now for sale. Terms moderate.

WM. HARTLEY,
Mount Dallas Farm.

Jan. 12, 1855—6m.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.